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A common winter visitor. My extreme dates are October 15, 1911, and April 20, 1912.

69. **Seiurus motacilla.** LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH.— Not common. I have seen it here on October 29, 1911, and again on February 11 and 18, 1912 — a total of three records.

70. **Oporornis formosa.** KENTUCKY WARBLER.— Not a common visitor, but perhaps more winter here than one would think from the number seen. They walk about in the heavy damp jungle, calling with the same unmistakable metallic chirp as they do in their breeding haunts. My earliest record is February 22 and the last is March 24, 1912.

71. **Oporornis philadelphia.** MOURNING WARBLER.— Being unable to accurately distinguish between this species and *tolmei* in the field, I can record with certainty, only two dates for this bird. One male taken at Gatún on April 7 and another on April 28, 1912. It (or *tolmei*) is not rare in October and November and again throughout April.

72. **Wilsonia canadensis.** CANADIAN WARBLER.— I have seen but one bird of this species. A male taken at Gatún on April 28, 1912.

73. **Setophaga ruticilla.** REDSTART.— Not uncommon at times. My earliest record is October 1, 1911, and the last is March 31. The longest interval without a record is January 1 to 23.

74. **Dumetella carolinensis.** CATBIRD.— On February 22, 1911, I saw three birds of this species near Gatún, but have seen it on no other occasion.

GENERAL NOTES.

Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus holbaelli*) at Bedford, Mass.— Feb. 15, 1913, Mr. William H. Simonds found a Holboell's Grebe on the ice of Concord river. The bird was in good condition but apparently exhausted. It was brought to the village and identified and on the next day, the 16th, was carried back to the river bank and apparently there took care of itself and was *thought* to have been seen a day later in open water.— CHARLES W. JENKS, Bedford, Mass.

The Dovekie (*Alle alle*): an Addition to the Fauna of South Carolina.— I am indebted to my friend Dr. Leonard C. Sanford, for the gift of a beautifully mounted specimen of a male Dovekie, which was picked up dead off Beaufort, S. C., in February, 1909, and forwarded to him in the flesh. Mr. H. H. Brimley has recorded the abundance of this bird from Roanoke Island to Beaufort, North Carolina, in January, 1909.

This South Carolina record extends the range of this boreal bird more than two hundred miles to the southward, and is the second species of the Alcidae recorded from the State.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, S. C.

White Pelican in Colorado.— It is a satisfaction to believe that this species (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) has really not deserted Colorado in its migrations and wanderings. The writer is informed by his old time hunting friend, Mr. W. B. Sheppard, of Fort Collins, Colo., that he saw seven individuals of this pelican on May 17, 1912, on a small lake near Niwot, Colo. While Mr. Sheppard is not even an amateur ornithologist, he is familiar with this species, having seen and studied it many times in the Yellowstone region, and the writer feels that this is a credible record, even if it be one made by sight identification.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Hudsonian Godwit. A correction.— In 'The Auk' for April, 1913, the date of the godwits taken at the Magdalen Islands was given as February 18, 1911. This should have been September 18, and in view of their rarity it is perhaps worth while to make the correction.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ontario.*

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) **at Lynn, Mass.**— On April 29–, 30 a bird of this species was seen about a small overflowed bog on a farm known as the Fay estate, near the Salem line. The bird was very tame, and gave us fine opportunities for study; at times it was watched at a range of 200 ft. with a four power field glass. Points noted were the even slaty blue of the body above and below; the fine maroon tint on the head and neck; neck long and much less in diameter than that of the Green Heron; legs long, slender, and dark in color; bill blue next the head, black at point.

On April 30, it was also observed by Mr. Charles Norton.—ARTHUR P. STUBBS, *Lynn, Mass.*

The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) **in Nebraska.**— On October 16, 1912, four of these splendid birds were shot out of a flock of five at Wood Lake, Cherry county, Nebraska, by Mr. Henry T. Clarke, Jr., of Lincoln and a man named Quick who accompanied him. All four of the birds were mounted by Mr. August Eiche, of Lincoln. Three of the cranes were adults, two males and a female, while the fourth was a young female in the beautiful brown plumage. The latter specimen is in the collection of Mr. Eiche, while the others belong respectively to Messrs. Harry H. Harley, William H. Dorgan and Ex-Gamewarden H. N. Miller, all of Lincoln. A few days later, according to Mr. Miller, two more of these cranes were shot by hunters at Grand Island, Nebraska. According to their statements, these hunters mistook the birds for "brant" (*i. e.* Snow Geese). The two Grand Island birds were also mounted. I am indebted to Mr. Eiche for the above data.—MYRON H. SWENK, *Lincoln, Nebraska.*

Stilt Sandpipers (*Micropalama himantopus*) **at Ithaca, N. Y.**— Following the cold rainy days of the first of August (1912) and coincident with the first flocks of migrating warblers, there occurred through central New York State a considerable migration of Shore Birds. Although a few